

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations.—
T.T. London 3a/33d.
On Demand 3a/315/164.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.87

November 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 91.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)
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November 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 94 73

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1918 PER ANNUM.

8089 日九廿月九

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

大英香港二月十一日

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA SEEKING PEACE.

ENVOYS RECEIVED BY THE ITALIANS.

TURKEY TO LAY DOWN ARMS IN ALL THEATRES.

London, November 1.
According to an Austrian official wireless message the High Command states that the armistice on October 29, by means of a parlementaire, communicated with the Italian Army Command.

Every effort is being made for the avoidance of further useless bloodshed, the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of the armistice.

The Italian High Command at first assumed an attitude of unmitigable refusal, and it was only on the evening of October 30 that the deputation was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary parleys.

Turkey's Surrender.

London, October 31.
It is understood that Turkey has offered to lay down arms in all theatres and to release all British prisoners.

News is momentarily expected of the opening of the Dardanelles and the occupation of Constantinople by British naval forces.

The Break-Up of Austria-Hungary.

London, October 31.
The break-up of what was Austria-Hungary is so rapid that the question is being asked with whom will the Allies negotiate.

Following the announcement that the Czech Council controls Prague absolutely, comes news that the Generals commanding at Agram have placed all their troops at the disposal of the Croatian Council.

German newspapers accept the situation philosophically. Their comment may be summed up in the remark:—"Austria-Hungary is now a phantom. We stand alone and must make the best of it."

German-Bohemia Independent.

Amsterdam, October 31.
A message from Vienna says German Bohemia has declared its independence, with the seat of government at Breslau. It has elected the German Radical, Herr Facher, as President.

Fiume Handed Over to Croats.

Amsterdam, October 31.
A message from Budapest says the Hungarian Governor of Fiume, upon instructions, has handed over the town to the Croats.

The Allies and Austria.

Paris, October 31.
The French Press maintains that, as required from Bulgaria, Austria must give the Allied troops free passage through her territory. The use of railways cannot be permitted to act as a screen protecting Germany against attack from the south. In Paris, Count Andrássy is mistrusted. The Entente cannot impede the progress of subject races towards liberty. Count Andrássy's manoeuvre in asking for a League of Nations is for the purpose of escaping complete surrender.—Havas.

Demonstrations in Berlin.

London, October 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it transpires that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag addressed five demonstrations in Berlin on Sunday, which were suppressed.

Herr Liebknecht demanded the establishment of a Government which would unite the workmen of all countries within International Socialism.

Herr Ledebour warned his hearers to prepare for anything, asking them to "be ready for action."

Marshal Hindenburg denies the reports that he said the German Armies could only resist for a short time. He says this is untrue, and adds "The German Army and Fleet will not capitulate."

A MESOPOTAMIAN VICTORY.

Seven Thousand Turks Captured.
London, October 31.
A Mesopotamia official message says:—"Fighting on the Tigris, begun on the 24th inst., ended on the 30th inst. with the capture of the entire Turkish force there. The prisoners are estimated at about seven thousand, and a large quantity of war material was also captured."

BATTLE OF YSER.

Fourth Anniversary Celebrated.
Paris, October 31.
The fourth anniversary of the Battle of Yser was celebrated by a great demonstration in a theatre at Havre. M. Lébrun, the Minister of the liberated regions, presided, paying a tribute to the loyalty of Belgium. M. Cooremans, the Belgian Premier, expressed thanks for French hospitality, saying Belgium will not forget.—Havas.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Austrian Army Giving Way.
Paris, October 31.
In Italy, the Austrian Army is not broken, but is giving way astride the Piave. The Twelfth Army under the French General Graziani, commanding a mixed army, is advancing along the river in the direction of Feltre.—Havas.

TO RESTORE DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Paris, October 31.
President Poincaré received at the Elysée, representatives of the fund raised in England by the Allies' Relief Committee for supplying food, implements and live stock to the devastated districts of France.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

London, October 31.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer sank, with 100 men lost on Tuesday, after collision with a submarine.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Hard Fighting Continues.
Paris, October 31.

On the Western Front there is hard fighting. French troops are round Guise. Between the Serre and the Aisne some progress has been made, but the Germans maintain a stubborn resistance, there being frequent counter-attacks. On Tuesday the French brought down 20 enemy machine-guns.—Havas.

American Progress.
London, October 31.

An American official message says:—"We advanced our lines northward of Grandpré and occupied Belle Joyeuse farm."

A German Report.
London, November 1.

A German official wireless message says:—"Hostile attacks from the Dutch frontier as far as the Scheldt broke down before the Lys front?"

THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

President Wilson Criticised by Republicans.
London, October 31.

Interest in the elections in the United States on November 5 of the whole of the Representatives, one-third of the Senate and Governors and Legislatures in the States is intensified by the vigorous reply of the Republican leaders on the 28th inst. to President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress. The Republicans therein declare that they stand for peace by victory, not by negotiation. They accuse President Wilson of aiming at Autocracy, desiring full power not only to settle the war but to reconstruct American industry on the basis of universal Free Trade, thus giving Germany advantages she would never be able to obtain militarily.

MARITIME WAR RISKS.

Reduction in Case of Armistice.
London, October 31.

The Press Bureau says the Board of Trade announces that war risks on cargo will be decreased fifty per cent. in cases where vessels sail during an armistice between belligerents.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Austria's Latest Move.
Amsterdam, Oct. 30.

A message from Vienna states: Austria-Hungary has communicated the contents of Count Andrássy's note to Mr. Lansing to the Allied Governments, requesting that they agree to the proposals and to support them in Washington. Count Andrássy on Oct. 29 telegraphed to Mr. Lansing and confirmed Austria-Hungary's complete acceptance of President Wilson's declarations. He said: "We are in complete harmony with the endeavours of President Wilson to create safeguards against future wars and to create a family of nations. We have already made preparations to enable the races of Austria and Hungary to determine and carry out unhindered their future constitution in accordance with their own wishes." He called attention to Emperor Karl's unswerving endeavours towards peace since his succession.

Austrian-Germans Furious.
Amsterdam, Oct. 31.

Austrian-Germans are furious at Count Andrássy's representations to America and reiterate their claims to self-determination.

The Kaiser and Abdication.
London, Oct. 31.

A message from Berlin states: The Kaiser has told a number of members of the Reichstag that people must not think he had decided to stay on the throne and added that if the moment came when the interest of Germany demanded it he would abdicate unhesitatingly, but the moment seems not yet come. It is generally admitted that abdication "when it takes place" will be in favour of the Crown Prince's eldest son, necessitating a Regency Council headed by the Chancellor.

Ludendorff's Successor.
Amsterdam, Oct. 31.

A message from Berlin says: General Groener has been appointed Ludendorff's successor.

New Hungarian Premier.
Budapest, Oct. 31.

Count Hadik has been appointed Hungarian Premier.

Turkey's Unconditional Surrender.
London, Oct. 31.

Turkey has agreed to an armistice. Reuter is informed that Britain has officially received definite peace proposals from Turkey which are regarded as tantamount to unconditional surrender.

Later.

Reuter learns that Turkey has surrendered unconditionally.

Fighting in Budapest.
London, Oct. 31.

Renewed street fighting is reported from Budapest in which rifles, machine-guns and bayonets were used, there being numerous casualties.

Alsace-Lorraine Diet Summoned.
Amsterdam, Oct. 31.

A message from Strassburg says the Kaiser has summoned the Alsace-Lorraine Diet to meet on 12th November.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

London, Oct. 31.

Following the impressive debate in the House of Commons intense public indignation at the treatment of prisoners in Germany is strongly voiced. The newspapers warmly approve of placing the release and repatriation of all prisoners in the forefront of the armistice claims. It was stated during the debate that Austria had treated prisoners mercifully—the greatest complaint being against Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

Attack on 100 Miles Front.
Rome, Oct. 30.

The Allied offensive on the Piave has hitherto resulted in our prisoners over 20,000. The attacking front is now over a hundred kilometres from Grappa to the sea. The 3rd Italian Army, under Duke Aosta, has begun to advance and has established bridge-heads on the lower Piave at Salgareda, opposite Zenzen, and Santo Don-di-Piave. The advance of the 12th and 8th Armies threatens, from two directions, Vittorio, the enemy's only outlet to the Venetian Plains from the Brenner Pass.

A Rapid Advance.
London, Oct. 31.

An Italian communiqué states: Eastward of the Piave we continue to advance rapidly, sweeping away the enemy who vainly attempts to stem our march. The heads of our columns have reached Serra, Vale, Ursago, Glarina and Odeza. Our cavalry has been launched on the plains and some squadrons have entered Sacile. The 3rd Army is brilliantly overcoming strong resistance between the Piave and Monticano. The opening into Ponte-di-Piave was carried after a very fierce action. We have occupied Asiago. Thousands of prisoners and many captured guns are still uncounted. We liberated numerous Italian war prisoners, whom the enemy had heavily worked on the lines of communication.

Later.

The Italian offensive is rapidly becoming decisive. Cavalry supported by machine-guns and cars, harassing the retreating enemy, reached the region of Sacile, half-way between the Piave and Tagliamento. The breach on the Piave front seems to be the result of the brilliant strategy so successful in France, of hammering the enemy at different points, concealing the real thrust until the last moment. A further advance is expected as the struggle has assumed the character of open warfare.

British Enter Asiago.
London, Oct. 31.

A British Italian official message states: Our advance continues. In yesterday's operations the Northamptonshire Yeomanry, operating in advance of the infantry, prisoners 200. The 3rd Army crossed the Piave to the southward of the 10th Army, which with the 8th and 12th Armies has advanced rapidly. The 8th Army occupied Vittorio Aerodromes at Tanso and Pordeno, and dumps at Sacile are afire, while 10,000 hostile infantry were attacked from the air near Sacile and scattered in all directions. The British under General Pennella, Commander of the 12th Italian Corps, have entered Asiago.

Infantry's Wonderful Endurance.
London, Oct. 31.

A British-Italian official message states: The Tenth Army continued its advance all day. British cavalry, co-operating with Italian cavalry, reached the western outskirts of Sacile. The 14th British Corps reached the Livenza at Francenigo. The 11th Italian Corps occupied Oderzo. We advanced practically the entire length of the objective planned by General Diaz in October. The infantry's energy and determination is beyond all praise. Despite lack of food, sleep and the constant fighting the 37th Italian Division, and the 7th and 23rd British Divisions have advanced with out relief to their final objectives.

The Royal Air Force did excellent work, dropped over two tons and fired 20,000 rounds of ammunition with good results. The Sacile Pordenone road is littered with killed, wounded and debris as a result of their attacks. Eight enemy aeroplanes bombed yesterday were found destroyed on Godogna aerodrome. Two British are missing. The British operating on Asiago Plateau entered Campoverde and captured the heights of Montecat. The 10th Army has prisoners over 12,000.

Debacle in Progress.
Rome, Oct. 31.

Austria's official announcement of the evacuation of Italy comes rather late. The fact is the retreat is in consequence of the defeat of the Austrian army after a desperate resistance. Correspondents point out that the capture of Mount Rosen resulted in cutting off Archduke Francis Joseph's group of armies from the armies operating in the mountains. The debacle is in progress.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Oct. 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is nothing except out-post and artillery activity. We prisoners a few and inflicted casualties in raids in the neighbourhood of Lequesnoy. Our patrols progressed at certain points northward of Raisies Forest.

A French communiqué states: South of Guise we carried several enemy trenches and approached the road from Guise to Labbie and Laveville. We continued the offensive between Baignes and Herpy. Livelliest fighting is progressing west of St. Ferges, several counter-attacks being resisted.

A French communiqué states: The enemy last evening violently counter-attacked west of St. Ferges, but we maintained our positions. In two days our 5th Army prisoners 1,453, including a Colonel of the Guard of Cavalry and three Battalion Commanders.

The Press Bureau states: The Independent Air Force attacked on Tuesday night two important chemical works at Mannheim with good results, also blast furnaces at Burbach, railways at Thionville and Offenburg, and the aerodrome at Hengenau. Direct hits were obtained on all the targets.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: We shot down eighteen aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Eight British are missing. Night-bombers dropped 12 tons and one has not returned.

HOME POLITICS.

London, Oct. 31.

A meeting of fifty Unionist and Liberal members of the House of Commons supporting the Government has passed a resolution that the return to the party system during the reconstruction period would be a national disaster and urges all parties to continue the truce. The Labour Party has not yet determined its attitude. In the event of dissolution most elaborate preparations are being made to enable soldiers to vote.

(Continued on page 5.)

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

33rd Sunday after Trinity, 3rd November, 1918. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalm: Kelway. Te Deum: Oakley, in E. Jubilate: Jones (12th morning.)

Hymns: 428, 535. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 15, verses 1 & 7, in unison, 16, verses 1, 6, 9 & 12 in unison. Hymn 429, verses 2 & 4, in unison. Hymn 555, verses 1 & 5, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.)

Even-song (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Crotch and Hervey. Magnificat: Smith (12th morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 428, 437. N.B.—Psalm 18, verses 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19, 25, 29, 31, 38, 47, and 50 in unison. Hymn 428, verses 1 and 3, in unison. 47, verses 1, 3 & 8, in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Monday, Nov. 13th, at 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—

23

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Illustration of a man in a suit and hat, pointing towards the right.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fear Killed by Depth Charge.
The Navy Department at Washington announces that Commander William P. Willis and three enlisted men were killed and 19 others, including Commander R. B. White, injured by the accidental explosion of a depth charge on board the United States steamer Orizaba on August 17. The Orizaba was homeward bound. No material damage was sustained by the vessel.

War Damage in Rumania.
A telegram from Rumania reports that the Rumanian Finance Minister, Freudenthal, introduced a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies raising the war credit of 268,000,000 by 12,600,000. All damage and expenses caused by the war will be paid from the new credit, \$24,000,000 being appropriated to cover damage. Indemnities of from 25 to 75 per cent. will be paid for damage suffered. For damages of over \$4,000 only 25 per cent. will be granted.

French Fever Problem.
Dr. Browning, director of the Bland-Sutton Institute of the Middlesex Hospital, speaking at King's College recently said trench fever was one of the foremost of our wartime problems. The disease, spread by lice, caused great suffering and almost permanent disability, and it was only by the inoculation of human beings that the treatments could be studied. A committee was specially engaged at this work at the Hampstead Military Hospital, but the investigators were hampered by the lack of volunteers for submission to inoculation.

No German Master Bakers.
The National Association of Master Bakers and Confectioners has decided that no person of enemy nationality shall be eligible for membership. Mr. H. W. Lee (London), who presided at the conference at Birmingham at which this decision was arrived at, urged that bakers should take the course already adopted by the bakers and exclude Germans from their trade, even when the war was over. Germans and other enemy aliens had brought the baking trade in London down to a very low level. Councillor Berlin (Keating) suggested they should have nothing to do with Germans in the trade or out of it.

U.S. Prisoners' Parcels.
The War Office, at the request of the American authorities, announced that arrangements have been made to supply the needs of American prisoners of war in German hands through the Central Committee for American prisoners at Berne which is a branch of the American Red Cross. In order to prevent waste and overlapping, it has been decided, at the request of the American authorities, not to allow parcels to be sent from the United Kingdom to American prisoners, and parcels will be returned to the senders. Remittances to pay for parcels to be sent to individual American prisoners of war, or for the benefit of American prisoners in general, may be sent to the American Red Cross at Berne. Plum Pudding for Every Soldier.

At the request of the Army Council, the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations is this year again making arrangements with contractors for the supply of a sufficient quantity of plum pudding for the purpose of issuing a ration of 1 lb. of pudding to every soldier serving with the British Expeditionary Force in all theatres of war, whether in the field or in hospital over seas. Puddings for the Mesopotamian Force being supplied through India. The Director General has only been able to make the necessary arrangements with the assistance of the Food Controller and the Sugar Commission. In view of the congestion of traffic and the necessity for economising transport, it will not be possible to grant supplies for the conveyance of commitments of plum pudding other than those referred to, and the Army Council hope that the public will refrain from dispatching plum puddings to the troops, and that the whole expense of providing the required quantity of pudding to enable every soldier serving with the British Army overseas to receive a ration of pudding will be borne by the British Expeditionary Force. London.

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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

Licences for Dutch Ships. The Telegraph learns that the Government at Washington has granted licences to Dutch ships from the Dutch Indies which shall bring quinine, tin, and sugar to the West Coast of America. The Associated Powers give the assurance that these ships will not be requisitioned, and Washington will also give licences for return freight to the Dutch Indies, apparently also for food stuffs.

3,000 Miles to Enlist.

Toronto, August 26.—John Campbell, a full-blooded Red Indian, has arrived at Vancouver from Fort Yukon, having travelled 3,000 miles by train and canoe and steamer to Vancouver, to enlist in the Canadian Army. He started from the Arctic Coast near Herschel Island, and walked along the trail to the head of the Porcupine River, where he worked for several months in order to get money to pay his passage to Vancouver.

The Kaiser and King George.

In a further instalment in the Times of the Kaiser and the war, Mr. Arthur N. Davis, who had been the Kaiser's dentist, says: "Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916 the Kaiser called on me and said, 'Be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over.' Then, with fire in his eye, he added, 'if you should see my cousin, the King, in England, kick him on the shin for me.'

Socialist House Closed.

Acting upon instructions from Mr. Charles O'Brien, Director of Public Safety, Mr. Richard Batterby, Chief of Police of Jersey City, closed the Socialist headquarters at 25 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, recently. In a visit to the headquarters Mr. Batterby found on the wall, he said, a vulgar cartoon concerning the army and navy, which Mr. O'Brien decided was illegal. Mr. Batterby said he intended to keep the place closed.

A Barber's Former Name.

At Bow-street Police Court recently, before Mr. Garrett, Ernest Emil Schenker, of German nationality, and Charles Howard, carrying on business as "The Cannon-street Toilet Saloon," Cannon street, were summoned for omitting in particulars furnished them in connection with an application for registration under the Business Names Act the former Christian names and surname of the defendant Howard. It was alleged by the prosecution that Howard was formerly known as Carl Heinrich Gieseke, he being the son of a German who was naturalised as British subject in 1874. Mr. Stephen Lynch, for the defence, pleaded that the omission complained of had arisen through inadvertence, and not from any intention to evade the law. He mentioned that both the defendants had relatives serving with the British forces in the war. Howard had married an Englishwoman, and his daughter was married to a British soldier. Mr. Garrett said that the whole object of the Act was to secure that the past history of any man carrying on business might be traced. In the return made by the defendants it was stated that Howard had never borne any different name. That statement was absolutely false, and calculated to defeat the Act by concealing the fact that Howard had once borne a German name. He therefore ordered each defendant to pay a fine of £25 and five guineas costs.

NOTICES.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our Offices to 3rd Floor, Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1918.

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NOTICES.

ELECTION ADDRESS.

To the Justices of the Peace for Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN.

Having been nominated by MESSRS. ANDREW FORBES AND C. D. WILKINSON for the vacancy on the Licensing Board caused by the retirement of MR. E. SHELLIM, I beg to solicit the honour of your suffrages in the event of a contested election.

Voting (by ballot) will take place at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on Monday next, November 4th, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 P.M.

Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE
Hongkong, 30th October, 1918.

NOTICE.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

A General Meeting of Members of the above Association will be held in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, (City Hall), on Thursday 6th November at 5.30 p.m. to pass Resolutions urging the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the Housing Problem in all its aspects and the transit questions in connection therewith, and the equally important subject of German Trading in this Colony after the War.

In order to take part in this Meeting Residents interested in these questions are invited to send in applications for membership of the Association to the Hon. Secretary, 1, Bonsuited Arcade, or to sign applications at the Meeting.

NOTICE.

INFLUENZA, said, by disease, with JEYES' FLUID. Relieve substitutes. Sold by leading stores and by the Sole Agents ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAFHER preferably with sufficient knowledge of French for translation work. Apply Box 1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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THE BEST LIFE BOAT
ON YOUR VOYAGE THROUGH LIFE IS A GOOD,
STRONG LIFE POLICY.
It costs but little.
APPLY TO
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLER, Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

WE WILLIE.—For the life o' me I canna' see the point in that poster.

WE DONALD.—Hae a guess man.

WE WILLIE.—Is it that that doon chiel blowin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the gairn an' he's strafin' the wee German dog?

WE WILLIE.—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the thistle.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

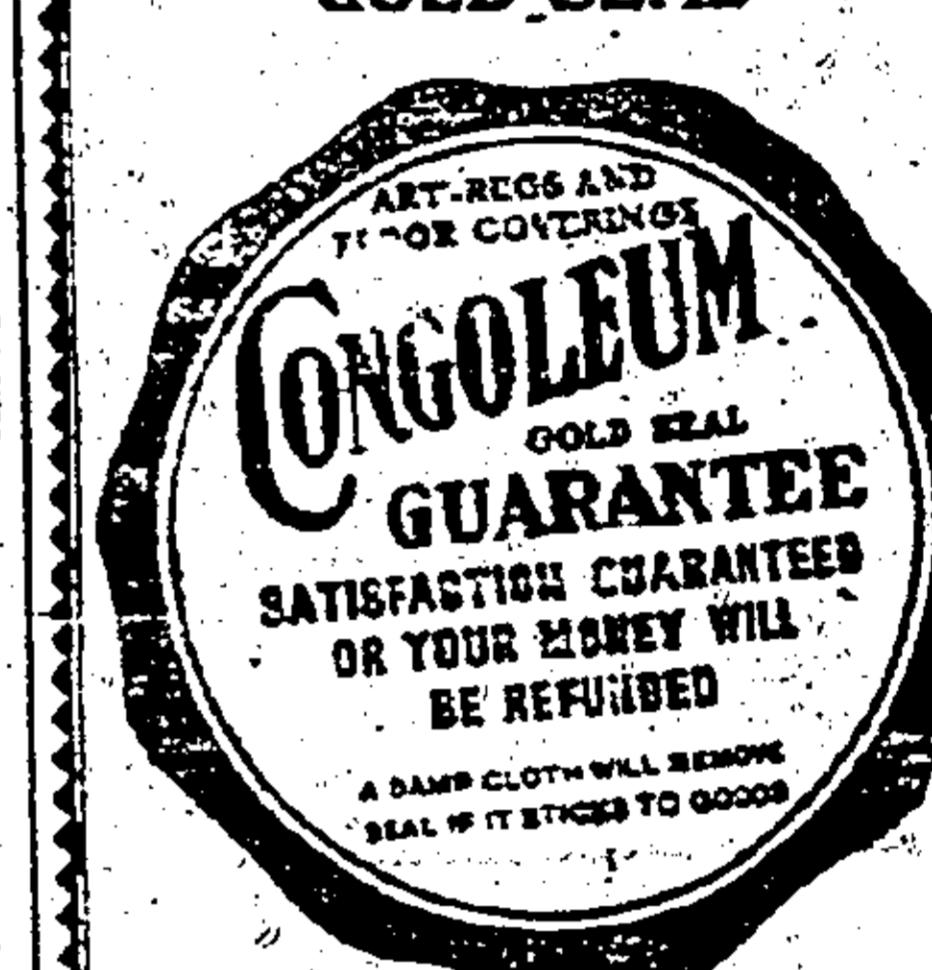
NOTICES.

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A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
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Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

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M. ROUET de JOURNEL

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Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer

Hongkong, 13th January, 1919.



A Gift that will be remembered all the year round.
Our Calendar of
CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

is something quite new and attractive.
You cannot imagine any more acceptable
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Price \$2.50

All ready for posting.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Tel. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per issue.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded: (Payable in Advance).

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

THE COLLAPSE OF TURKEY.

Gradually but surely the once much-venerated Quadruple Alliance is being smashed to pieces. Bulgaria has capitulated, Turkey has entered into an armistice with the Allies, Austria-Hungary is wavering on the brink and Germany stands in utter isolation. The dream of the Central Powers to dominate the whole of Europe and the rest of the world into the bargain has vanished as dreams do at break of day, and now we have the spectacle of the former great military combine of the West broken in power and food, with the certainty of complete defeat. It has taken a long time to bring matters to this point, and it has only been by a flattening force with force that the Allies have imposed their will on their foes, but the task had to be faced for the sake of humanity's future; and to-day we can feel glad that the biggest part of it has been accomplished. The end is not yet, admittedly, but it is daily drawing nearer. Soon the mainstay of the Centralities will have to give in also, and then it will be only a matter of deviating punishments suited to the crimes of which our foes have been guilty.

A point that cannot have escaped attention in connection with the recent peace developments is the tendency of Germany's Allies to act entirely on their own initiative, regardless of the bonds which formerly united them. Bulgaria gave in without consulting Berlin, Turkey has concluded her armistice quite of her own will and accord, and Austria is giving every evidence of acting in a similar manner. The collapse of Turkey has come not unexpectedly, and, incidentally, her acceptance of the Allies' armistice conditions occur almost four years to the day after her entry in the war, for it was on November 4, 1914, that war was first declared on her. That the Turks have been in sore straits for some time everyone has known, and the defection of Bulgaria and the weakening of Austria-Hungary have made her condition desperate in the extreme. Now she has had to agree to the Allies' armistice terms, which include the free passage of the Allied Fleets through the Bosphorus and Black Seas, the occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts so that that passage may be carried out, and the immediate repatriation of Allied war prisoners. That is so much to the good, at any rate, and now it is only a question of deciding the final terms of peace. What these are likely to be can only be a matter of conjecture at the moment, but we can safely leave the negotiations in the hands of the Allied leaders, knowing full well that they will insist on justice being done.

We cannot well think of this truce with Turkey without recalling the lamentable Dardanelles campaign, in which the lives of so many brave Australian and New Zealand troops were unhappily lost on a venture that did not come to full fruition. What we failed to accomplish then, we are able to do now through the gradual wearing down of the Turks until they have been compelled to sue for peace. Turkey must henceforth be counted out as a factor in the war, and what that will mean we all know. It is once more the German idea of penetration in the Near East; but, what is more immediate moment, it must mean the close of Mesopotamia and Palestine campaigns with the consequent release of our troops in those theatres of war where they have for so long battled under the most trying conditions. The Sick Man of Europe has to pay the penalty for his perfidy; like Bulgaria and Austria, he has only merely won his full deserts.

Politics after the War.
The resolution passed in London on Thursday regarding party politics will be hailed with general satisfaction. Fifty representative Unionist and Liberal members of Parliament, in supporting the present Government, passed a resolution declaring that a return to the party system in politics during the reconstruction period after the war would be a national disaster, and urges all parties to continue the trace which has obtained during the last four years. It would indeed be a national disaster, and no one can view with equanimity a return to the old order of things. There is no doubt that, if the old system of politics had continued during the war, we should not have been in the victorious position in which we now find ourselves—in fact we could not have carried on the war at all. All or most of the differences have been sunk, and we have seen a Parliament in which all endeavoured to work together for the good of the nation. And why cannot this go on indefinitely, at least until a better method is found? And assuredly the old system is not the solution to an ideal Government. We are undoubtedly nearing the end of the greatest struggle in the history of the world, and whatever mistakes have happened, we are confident that we have done well. But great efforts are still necessary to bring order out of chaos, so let us continue as we have been doing, burying party dissensions in a great and overwhelming patriotism.

Austria's Despair.
Austria's plight has become so terrible that her attitude now is one of supplication that an armistice be given immediately. The latest Note from Count Andressy was telegraphed directly to Mr. Laneing, beseeching him personally to use his influence with the President. The request for an honourable peace has developed into a despairing wail, and it is not to be wondered at. Austria is a sick man from every point of view, and the Note emphasises the fact that peace has become absolutely imperative, if even the remnants of the Dual Monarchy are to be saved from destruction. But we would point out that Austria, Hungary can have peace to-morrow if only they accept the terms of the Allies, and there is no doubt that, in the face of these latest developments, these will be issued at once. After all, the condition of Austria is very pitiable, and, though we have nothing but scorn to offer Germany, we cannot but regard with a certain amount of sympathy the utter destruction of our fallen foe, Austria. Germany is the nerve centre of the enemy combine, and Austria owes her full to the insidious persuasions of the Hun. We see the distressing spectacle of a nation, literally dismembered, and facing absolute ruin. They have brought their destruction upon themselves, and peace alone can save them.

Constantinople's Many Captures.
The news of the entry of the Allies into Constantinople is momentarily expected, and it will add one more to the list of historic events in the chequered career of this great and ancient capital. In 330 A. D., impressed by its magnificent sites, Constantine the Great abandoned the old capital of the Roman Empire on the Tiber, and founded in the place of Byzantium, a new metropolis on the Bosphorus, which he called Constantinople. Its walls and public buildings were enlarged and beautified by Justinian in 527-535. Since then it has undergone many sieges by Sasanians, Persians, Avars, Saracens (six times), Russians, Latins and Turks; and of its twenty six sieges and eight captures that of the Latins under Baldwin and Daniel in 1204 was by far the most disastrous, barbarous, and spoliating. In comparison the Turkish sieges were humane and chivalrous: the first took place in 1356; Murad II made the attempt again in 1422; and Mohammed II carried the city in 1453. It is doubtful if any other city can boast of such an eventful and stirring history, and soon the Allies will have accomplished its capture once more. Will this be the end of its battles and sieges?

BAY BY DAY.

THEY NEVER FAIL WHO DIE IN A GREAT CAUSE.—BYRON.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the German cruiser *Yorck* on returning from a raid on Yarmouth.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d. 15/16d.

Sugar Duties.
The Gazette gives details of the duties payable on sugar and products thereof imported into French Indo-China.

A Dry October.
During October the rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens only totalled .04-inch. There was no rain on twenty-nine days of the month.

Land Sale.
Garden Lot No. 54, Robinson Road, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on the 11th inst. It comprises 15,575 square feet and the upset price is \$779.

Opium Divan.
For keeping an opium divan, a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and six other men were fined \$5 for smoking opium. Sergeant Field prosecuted.

The International Circus opens at the Ming Yuen gardens, North Point, to-night, when a most attractive programme is promised. The attention of readers is drawn to the arrangements for free conveyance to the Circus.

Alleged Big Godown Theft.
Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing eleven sheets of steel, valued at \$900, from the Kowloon Docka. Inspector P. Brazil prosecuted and Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the third defendant.

Inspector Brazil said that the sheets of steel were sold by the defendants at Yau Ma Tei and \$500 had been recovered. The first defendant was employed as a watchman and the other two were boiler makers. He would ask for \$300 bail each. His Worship remanded the case till Tuesday at 2.15 p.m., bail being allowed at \$500 each.

Trying to Become Good.
The case in which a Chinese youth was charged with snatching \$1 yesterday again came up, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted. The mother of the youth deposed that he was a good boy. Sergeant Blackman then tendered a record and it was found that there were three previous convictions against him.

Questioned by His Worship, the mother of the youth said that formerly he was bad on account of his associating with bad companions but now he was "becoming a good boy." The defendant admitted the previous convictions but said he was "trying to become good now." His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.
List No. 20.

Already acknowledged \$9,567.16
Mr. "Lux" ... 100.00

Total: ... \$9,667.16

CONTROL OF SOCIETIES.

The Registrar of Societies, having reason to believe that the Societies, the names of which are set forth below, have ceased to exist, calls upon the Societies to furnish him with proof of their existence within three months. In the event of such Societies failing so to do, the necessary steps will be taken to declare that such Societies shall be deemed to have ceased to exist.

Sport.—Chinaman:—Vanguard Club (previously gazetted as Vanguard Tennis Club).

Miscellaneous.—St. Joseph's College, Troop of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts.

Native Societies.—Chinese:—

Pat Yat Flood Relief Association in Hongkong.

Miscellaneous.—Office and Information Bureau of the Chinese American Citizens Alliance of the United States.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 995 Sapper A. H. Green was enrolled on 29.10.18 and posted to Engineer Company, No. 937 Pte. T. Thompson, "D" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 26.10.18.

Reversion.

No. 273 Corporal C. E. Godwin reverts to the ranks at his own request to avoid trial by Court Martial, dated 26.10.18.

Camp.

All applications for partial or total exemption from attendance at Camp must reach the Orderly Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, 4th November. No applications received after this will be considered, except those in which exceptional reasons for exemption are shown.

Leave.

Captain D. Lansdale is granted leave from 2.11.18 to 25.11.18. Captain O. L. Ellis, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 1.11.18. Pte. B. M. Webb, "A" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 1.11.18.

Attached.

Lieut. C. W. Beswick is attached to the Mounted Section for duty during the absence on leave of Captain D Lansdale.

Promotions.

No. 117 Corporal W. G. Figg, gibson, Engineer Company, to be Company Quarter Master Sergeant, dated 1.11.18.

No. 385 Corporal A. Lambden, "D" Company, to be Sergeant, dated 4.10.18.

Transferred.

No. 525 Pte. J. S. Dobie is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company dated 30.10.18.

Equipment Board.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, November 8th; Monday, November 18th; Thursday, November 23rd.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V. D., state:—

Monday, 4th Nov.—5.15 p.m.

Left: Half Coy. Fall drill.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—7.30 a.m.

Right: Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 8th Nov.—7.30 a.m.

Right: Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.15 p.m. Left: Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Monday, 4th Nov.—5.15 p.m.

At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—5.15 p.m.

At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—4.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.

Monday, 4th Nov.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 7 Platoon (except N.O.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

WEDGED SECTION.

Tuesday, 5th Nov.—4.30 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Gun Teams at Headquarters. Dress for all parades, Clean, Fatigue with shorts and puttees.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain W. Bassell state:—

1st to 7th November, 1918:—

D. E. L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 5.30 p.m. E. drivers at 5.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belcher, Lieut. Hill, Lyemann, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for higher ratings and N. O. O. & men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

—Class 1, at Belcher at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays & Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2) examination.

Claw 2, at Belcher at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays & Fridays for all N. O. O. & men of higher ratings, under Q. M. S. Ovendene & Parsons, B. E. and Sergeant D. H. K. D. O. O. 3, at Lyemann at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays & Fridays, under Q. M. S. White, and Staff Sergeant Barclay E. B.

Duties of duties at Lyemann from 1st to 16th November 1918 inclusive, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Annual Musketry Course, Peak Range.—The following will attend on the dates named:—Monday,

13, 14 and 19, 6.45 a.m., Lee, Opi. A. O. Lung, Pte. A. E. Lowe, E. R. Halifax, G. W. G. Baines, S. H. Doddwell, C. H. P. Hay, A. G. M. Fletcher, G. F. Nightingale ("B" Coy.). Tuesday, 5th Nov.—Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, 6.45 a.m., Ptes. A. Morris ("A" Coy.), F. Graham and T. E. Pearce ("B" Coy.).

Wednesday, 6th November, 6.45 a.m., Lee, Opi. E. Davison, Pte. G. B. Dunnell (M. Gun Coy.), Sergeant

Mortie Smith, Pte. R. Howard, (Mounted Sec.), Sergt. Michamore (Sig. Sec.) and any others who wish to fire these pieces at the Peak Range. Thursday,

8th Nov.—Part 3

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH PROPAGANDA ABROAD.

London, Oct. 29. In the House of Commons Mr. B. D. Holt asked: Have proposals been made to the British communities in China, Japan and elsewhere that they should form British schools, a Patriotic League and Chambers of Commerce, and disseminate commercial and political propaganda? Lord Robert Cecil replied: No such concrete proposals have been made, but His Majesty's representatives everywhere abroad have been requested to give their views.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 30. A Mesopotamia official message states: Cavalry eastward of the Tigris forded the river northward of Kalat Sherghat and joined the armoured-cars. The enemy heavily attacked on Oct. 28 and forced back our right flank, but failed to drive us off the Mosul road. Reinforcements arrived and restored the situation. Meanwhile our forces advancing up the west bank attacked and drove the Turks from their position and captured Kalat Sherghat. The pursuit continued on Oct. 29 and we penetrated deeply into the enemy's position five miles northward of Kalat Sherghat and prisoners a thousand with much material.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 29.

The silver market is steady.

CANTON BRITISH RED CROSS.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Southern Appeal to United States.

A communication in order to secure the sympathy of the Congress of the United States is being drafted in the Canton Parliament and will be despatched after it is passed by a joint meeting of the two Houses. It is stated in the letter that the U. S. Government in entering the European war joined the Allies to attack Germany for disregarding existing Treaties and is now demanding a just and lasting peace. The communiqué says the war made by the southern provinces of China against the North is because the latter has violated the Constitutional Law and the South now demands a just peace, therefore the aims are exactly the same as those of the U. S. Government. It hopes the Congress will sympathise with the Chinese Republic which is following the steps taken by the United States.

The ladies in charge of the stalls gave much time and thought to making these attractive; the large takings prove how successful were their efforts. The side shows were run with enthusiasm and originality, and provided varied entertainment for large crowds of Chinese who by judicious advertisement had been drawn to the fete.

The day was enlivened by a pipe who came from Hongkong for the occasion, and the Band of the French Mission School.

Grateful thanks are due to those, too numerous to mention, who generously put their time and their talents at the disposal of the Committee and to all who opened wide their purse and gave freely to the cause of the Red Cross. The following is a statement of amounts received:

Stalls.	570.20
Bar.	8,704.67
Brass Pigs.	81.40
Chinese Band Collection.	30.50
Chinese Refreshment.	
Stall.	570.20
Children's Stall.	1,304.34
Cocoanut Shie.	300
Dinner.	821.72
Entrance.	976
General Stall.	1,572.80
Golf.	24
Hospital.	285.60
Model Engine.	57.20
Model Engine purchased by O. W. Darch.	
Eq.	360
Men's Stall.	2,077.55
Parcel Delivery.	135.80
Provisions.	359.70
R. fles.	1,418.08
Scala Theatre.	104.50
Shooting.	141.80
Slide.	275.80
Tax.	326.60
Donations.	
Arnold Brother and Co.	
Ld.	500
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
Ld.	100
Becke, F.G.	20
Blanchet, Rev. C.I.	25
Bridge Canton Club.	86.83
British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.	50
Bromsgrove and Co.	50
Boyer Minet and Co.	58
Chow-Lam Pak No. 1.	100
Ticket Entrance.	25
Consulate Fine.	5
Detector, N.O.	171.70
Deson and Co. Ltd.	84.05
Deut and Co. Herbert.	200
Miscellaneous.	
Bet.	50
Concert, Dance etc.	514.77
Dragon presented by J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., bought by Sir Paul Chater.	594.42
Football.	171.70
Sandries.	84.05
Total.	2,360 & \$16,123.54

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 9, 1893.)

The Dollar.

November 2.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/4.

A Discreditable Practice.

November 3.—In the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Justice Ackroyd, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, had occasion to make a few appropriate remarks as to the discreditable practice followed by some local lawyers, of "rushing" unsuccessful litigants for costs. His Lordship said his attention had been called to the custom of getting costs taxed in haste, and then sending a letter to the other solicitor or his client, threatening imprisonment if the amount were not paid at once. It was a highly objectionable practice, and could not be too strongly reprobated. Of course, in a few cases the parties might really wish to avoid payment; but the "screw" was put on often where they really intended to pay, but were not allowed any time. Sometimes it appeared to be a matter of personal spite among the solicitors, and his Lordship was resolved to do all in his power to stop it.

"Deceivers to Receivers."

November 6.—"Shareholder": We agree with you, but the luxury of publishing your fiction would probably prove an expensive one. The course of too many companies floated in the East during recent years, has been from deceivers to receivers—the initial letter makes a lot of difference, doesn't it?

Beef Dealers on Strike.

November 6.—On Saturday last, the beef dealers of Hongkong held a meeting at which it was resolved to "strike," by way of protest against the action of the Sanitary Board in stopping the boiling-down of beef fat and tallow in all stages of decomposition in the centre of the town; fines of \$10 and \$25 imposed by the police magistrate for persisting in the obnoxious business, not far from the Central Hospital, had enforced the point, and the men of beef determined to make a stand for a lucrative branch of business. The result was that on Saturday night there was not an ounce of beef to be had anywhere, for love or money. Prudent caterers who knew of the trouble had bought up all they could, and the others—including the Hospital itself—had to go without, or try borrowing, which came to the same thing in the end. All day yesterday the siege lasted, but broke down to day, it being understood that the Sanitary Board will not attempt to interfere with the trade except when the refuse is allowed to accumulate and grow offensive. Beef is now on the market again, and mutton and chickens (which were not in the strike) are down again to normal prices.

Joy on the Rialto. November 7.—The Rialto was one broad smile this morning, but whether it was owing to the firmness of exchange, the rise in Pemjones or to the return of one of its brightest ornaments—our old friend "George" Potts—we could not absolutely determine.

Rifle Shooting. November 9.—After a keen contest, Mr. Saseen's Cup in the Hongkong Rifle Association has been finally awarded to Inspector Mann, who thus wins it outright, with the splendid score of 82 (reduced by penalty to 53). Mr. F. Smyth making 54 but being disqualified. The Cup was originally presented in 1891, since when there have been 22 competitions for it.

Swiss Medal for U.S. President. A committee has been formed at Berne for the purpose of presenting to President Wilson a gold medal as a token of Swiss esteem for the valuable assistance the United States has given to Switzerland by providing bread, grain, and other victuals.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT



COAT SWEATERS.

In either White, Grey, Camel-hair or Heather Mixture Colour; all Weights and Sizes at prices ranging from \$9.00 each.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
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TELEPHONE 86.28

Wm. Powell Ltd.

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LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand made Hats

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The Hongkong Treasury issued the following financial statement for the month of August, 1918:

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, \$

1918 ... 5,921,011.13

Revenue from 1st to 31st August, 1918 ... 3,325,446.87

Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1918 ... 2,948,770.70

Balance, \$ 6,297,678.30

* Crown Agents' accounts for January also included.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

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6 Queen's Road, Central
Hongkong

"THE BARTON MYSTERY."

Before the Opening of the "Play"—The Verdict.

"Pay-me—Barton Murder Result—Pay-me!"

In every street and square papers were at a premium, for the long Barton trial was at last over, and Harry Maitland had been found guilty of the murder of Gerald Barton.

In the tube trains that spun through the honey-combed heart of the metropolis, home-going citizens discussed the tragedy, as though it had not been talked to rage for the last three months.

And so the report of the trial filled a dull half hour in the lives of a few millions. The verdict had been based upon evidence that was purely circumstantial, but it had been of a character that was damning from the start. Upon it a fine case had been built up by the prosecuting counsel. A man of great eloquence, he had reconstructed the crime with a vividness that sent bit by bit the hope of the accused man to zero. Barton had been shot through the heart. Maitland was proved to have gone to Barton's flat at the hour at which the medical expert asserted Barton had met his death. The revolver with which the crime had been committed was found on the floor, and was traced to its vendor who recognised Maitland as the purchaser. That the two men had quarrelled, unprejudiced witnesses were ready to prove. Was anything more clear?

In his cross-examination Maitland confessed to everything but the murder itself, and so the trial boiled itself down to a narrow issue. For the defence it was argued that Maitland bought the revolver to threaten Barton, and that it was actually used for that purpose, but that Barton wrested it from Maitland. Moreover it was asserted that after Maitland had left Barton's flat Barton had changed his mind, and had posted letters to Maitland along with an accompanying note. Maitland swore to receiving them the following morning.

Questioned as to their whereabouts, he asserted that he had burned the letters, but the note which he had retained disappeared unaccountably the same day. To a jury of twelve stolid Anglo-Saxons such a defence made little or no impression. What carried most weight was the character of Maitland himself. Search how they might, the prosecution failed to discover any black incidents in the exemplary character of the prisoner. He stood in the narrow crowded court, an upright, clean-cut figure, reiterating his assertions with a doggedness which did not fail to raise an admiring note in the hearts of the crowd. Time after time he would glance swiftly towards the pale-faced agonised figure of the girl he was engaged to, flashing, as it seemed, a mute appeal for courage and hope. But there seemed no hope to Phyllis Grey, watching the iron hand of the law gradually closing on the life of the man she loved.

The speech for the defence was a peroration of great length and power, but it failed lamentably, for the eminent counsel could not furnish one thing that could dissipate the hard circumstantial evidence of the other side. Earnestly he argued the point that Maitland would not have left behind him the revolver with which the crime had been committed had he been the murderer. Again, he argued, would Maitland, had he been guilty, have confessed as he did at the time of his arrest that he had gone to Barton's rooms with intent to force from him the compromising letters, knowing as he did that those letters might be construed as the motive for the crime? But it carried no weight, for a cunning criminal might have anticipated the value of such an argument.

It was hopeless from the beginning, and none knew it better than counsel himself. The one thing that could have saved Maitland—the note, evidencing the changing of Barton's mind, and the return of the letters—was missing, and with it went the last hope of the defence.

The alleged letters were scathingly dismissed by the pro-

GAMBLING DEBT.

Trouble Over the Payment.

As the result of a dispute arising out of a gambling debt, two Chinese appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, charged with disorderly conduct at Connaught Road Central yesterday afternoon. Inspector E. Brownes prosecuted. P. C. King deposed that he was on duty at Connaught Road Central at about 12.15 p.m. He saw the first defendant chasing the second defendant with a chopper, and shouting at the same time. He caught the second defendant. Another constable came up and arrested the first defendant with the chopper in his hand. The defendants gave no trouble when arrested. The first defendant was only chasing the second defendant.

The first defendant, in giving evidence, said that the trouble arose over the second defendant, who tried to borrow \$5 from him. As he (witness) did not know him, he did not lend him the money. He admitted having the chopper, as he said there were ten men assaulting him, so he took the chopper to defend himself.

The second defendant said that the first defendant owed him 20 cents as the result of gambling. He asked him for payment and was assaulted by the first defendant and others.

Addressing the first defendant, His Worship said that the constable had seen him chasing the second defendant with a chopper. He would be fined \$25 or one month's hard labour. The second defendant was discharged.

LEASE OF CROWN LAND.

Tenders are being invited for the letting of Crown land opposite the Central Market, for one year from 28th January, 1919. The lease area is about 22,816 square feet and the upset Crown rent \$1,830 per month.

No matchless will be permitted to be erected on the ground, but sheds with boarded sides and tiled roofs may be erected. The lessee will be allowed to utilise the area for any of the following purposes:—For the erection of temporary buildings for the holding of public performances under Ordinance No. 18 of 1908; for the erection of temporary buildings for use as a motor garage, subject to the regulations as to garages being strictly complied with, and no cars to be permitted to stand on any of the public roads surrounding the area; for the erection of temporary shops, etc., which must not be used for domestic buildings except for watchmen, such buildings to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. All structures erected by the lessee are to be cleared away before the termination of the lease and the ground to be left in a condition to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.

Questioned as to their whereabouts, he asserted that he had burned the letters, but the note which he had retained disappeared unaccountably the same day. To a jury of twelve stolid Anglo-Saxons such a defence made little or no impression. What carried most weight was the character of Maitland himself. Search how they might, the prosecution failed to discover any black incidents in the exemplary character of the prisoner. He stood in the narrow crowded court, an upright, clean-cut figure, reiterating his assertions with a doggedness which did not fail to raise an admiring note in the hearts of the crowd. Time after time he would glance swiftly towards the pale-faced agonised figure of the girl he was engaged to, flashing, as it seemed, a mute appeal for courage and hope. But there seemed no hope to Phyllis Grey, watching the iron hand of the law gradually closing on the life of the man she loved.

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CHURCH NOTES.

TROUBLE WITH NORTHERN CHINESE.

We take the following from Church Notes, the St. John's Cathedral magazine:

The Chaplain to the Forces who was to have succeeded Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt not having come here, H. E. The General Officer Commanding the Troops has appointed Rev. C. B. Shann of St. John's Hostel, to be Acting Chaplain to the Forces for the time being. Mr. Shann has already commenced his new duties.

An Indian constable deposed that he was on duty at Jubilee Street when he saw the defendant chasing the complainant with an axe. A Chinese detective came on the scene and arrested the defendant and they both brought him to the Station.

The complainant said he went about 11 a.m. to the second floor of a house near the Central market to find his friend. The defendant then came out and used abusive language and later brought out an axe and chased him. Two constables then came upon the scene and arrested the defendant.

Defendant said that the trouble arose over the complainant knowing that he had returned from Singapore. He (complainant) tried to borrow \$5 from him and when he refused, complainant started abusing him.

The complainant denied that he had asked for the loan of \$5 from the defendant, saying that he was a stranger to him.

Inspector Browne asked his Worship to take a serious view as these Shanghai people were a nuisance in Hongkong. When they had a fight they would look for an iron bar or something of the kind. The axe was a dangerous weapon and if it had fallen on the complainant, it would have killed him.

His Worship said that he found defendant guilty of chasing the complainant with an axe, which was a deadly weapon. He would sentence him to one month's hard labour.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMRADES.

A BOXER REBELLION MEMORIAL.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO VISIT LONDON.

American soldiers and sailors who visit London often pass a memorial which would interest them greatly if they were to take a close look at the bas relief on the left side of the pedestal. It commemorates a stirring incident of the Boxer rebellion in China, when British fighting-men were led to the assault by an American officer.

On July 3, 1900, during the defence of the Peking Legation, a detachment of British, American, and Russian marines stormed and captured a barricade and outworks erected by the besiegers, which were endangering the defence. No British marine officer was available to take part in the attack, two having been wounded and the third being on duty elsewhere. The 25 British marines, with 15 Americans and 15 Russians, were accordingly led, most gallantly and successfully, by Captain (now Colonel) Myers, commanding the United States Marine Guard, who was wounded in the fighting.

When officers and men of the Royal Marines erected a memorial in London to their comrades who fell in action, or died of wounds or disease in South Africa and China, in 1899-1900, it was desired that one of the bas reliefs should represent an episode of the operations in China, and that described above was chosen. The selection was a testimony not only to a fine set of arms, but also to the admiration felt for Captain Myers by his British comrades, and to the comradeship of the two corps. The memorial stands on a slight grassy mound on the south side of the Mall, near the Admiralty. Railings shot off direct approach from the Mall, but there is a path from the Horse Guards' side which gives access to the monument. Captain Myers can be recognised in the bas relief—which face Buckingham Palace—by his wide-awake hat of the now familiar American pattern. It is not strange that American visitors are unaware of the memorial; few Englishmen could say where in London there is a public monument showing British forces led into action by an American officer.

BRIGANDAGE NEAR VIENNA.

Brigandage is rife in Austria-Hungary. At Floridsdorf, just outside Vienna, recently, 10 brigands stopped a goods train and sacked the trucks. The Viennese newspapers state that not only goods trains, but passenger trains are attacked by armed bands, who constrain travellers to give up their clothes and money.

CHASED WITH AN AXE.

TROUBLE WITH NORTHERN CHINESE.

A Northern Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting another Northern Chinese and with being in unlawful possession of a weapon.

Inspector E. Brownes prosecuted. P. C. King deposed that he was on duty at Connaught Road Central at about 12.15 p.m. He saw the first defendant chasing the second defendant with a chopper, and shouting at the same time. He caught the second defendant.

Another constable came up and arrested the first defendant with the chopper in his hand. The defendants gave no trouble when arrested. The first defendant was only chasing the second defendant.

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AMERICAN AIRMAN'S CROWDED HOUR.

DARING DEEDS WORTHY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The story of an amazing single-handed adventure of a young American airman is supplied by the U.S. Public Information Committee.

Lieut. Edwin Chamberlain, of the U.S. Marine Corps, is the hero of the story. He obtained the permission of his officer to visit a squadron of the R.A.F. "in search of experience," and he found that he had gone to the right place. The Major of the squadron in his report says:

"Chamberlain requested of me permission to visit the front at the time fighting was in progress. I was very short of experienced pilots and knowing that Chamberlain had been over the lines and had been reported as a dangerous fighter, I requested permission to be allowed to let him go on the morning offensive patrol, unofficially in the circumstances."

Chamberlain returned in a few hours with the record of one enemy plane shot down in flames and another forced to descend.

"My leaders were very pleased with the flying of the Yank," reports the Major, "so I put him on the afternoon patrol, where he again did the right thing."

The next day Chamberlain went out with 29 British planes which were escorting French bombing machines. The formation was attacked by about 30 enemy aircraft, and each side lost three machines. Soon afterwards the British were attacked by 40 enemy planes, and in the fighting Chamberlain's engine was damaged and his right hand gun damaged. Up to this time he had forced one enemy machine to leave the fight.

ENEMY CLOSING IN.

Instead of making for safety, Chamberlain stayed by one of the bombers to help escort him, in company with two British officers. Presently 12 German machines closed on them for a finish fight.

Chamberlain's engine was running badly. Apparently the feed was damaged; it would come live for a few minutes, misfire and stop dead. He lost speed and altitude. Moreover, his right gun was still jammed, and he had only 100 rounds left in the other. But when one of the enemy singled him out he promptly opened at long range and forced the Hun to earth in a fast dive.

Again Chamberlain had every opportunity to escape. The two British officers had gone ahead at a faster clip and were hotly engaged. Under cover of their action he might have slipped away with the bomber. Again he refused, turned back, and launched an attack which probably saved the lives of both his British companions.

Climbing into the sun unobserved, he picked off the nearest Hun with a burst of 20 rounds at 30 yards. The next he shattered with 25 rounds at 20 yards. Five of the enemy attacked him, and his engine went dead at the same minute. In a haze of bullets he cut up through a loop, dodged into a side slip, and shot a wing off another Hun.

A FINAL SWOOP.

The leader of the German squadron then came for his head-on, but Chamberlain had power again, and he planted his remaining shot point-blank. The leader went down on his back, with his body hanging from the grey-yellow machine as it circled to a crash. Thereupon the rest of the enemy quit a bad game.

Meanwhile Chamberlain himself was not so fortunate. After many mishaps, his engine had finally deserted this life, and the best he could do was to start a long downward glide toward home, while German machine and anti-aircraft gunners shot at him from every post and battery as he passed above. But one last reserve he had won back into hand—he had unjammed his second machine-gun, with a magazine almost full—and when it became evident to him that he would soon have to land somewhere he picked his destination carefully. Taking a wide sweep, he steered for a support unit of

CANTON NEWS.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 1, as follows:

The Canton Parliament held a joint meeting yesterday and passed a resolution to send a telegram to the United States Government declaring that the South-west is at war with the North for the same principles as America is fighting with Germany, and concluding that now peace is spreading all over the world the southwest only wants a just and reasonable peace as does America.

A Permanent Peace. The meeting also passed another resolution to send telegrams to the Southwest provinces stating that peace must be permanent and legal, otherwise further sacrifices will be made to continue struggle for the real Republic.

No Disease. During yesterday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

"Nobody to drive Black Maria!" The incredible, so conveyed, shocked more than one London police magistrate (says a recent issue of the *Daily Chronicle*), whatever its effect might be on the few interned burglars still left us. It is difficult to realise that our present splendid police system is not yet a century old. Even if the strike of to-day becomes more widespread we shall be far better off than Kensington was before 1825, when Peel established his force. Then the fifteen square miles of the Westend had only three constables and three headboroughs; and it was not until ten years later that the county towns organised their watch on the modern system.

GERMAN TROOPS WHICH HE SPIED SOME HUNDREDS OF YARDS AWAY.

There they were, perhaps a score of them, marching along a strip of road through a patch of woods. Chamberlain swooped for them, pumping a stream from his machine-gun, cutting them down, scattering them right and left. At an altitude of only a few feet he cut over and among them and came to ground under partial cover about one-eighth of a mile in front of the enemy main line, and a quarter of a mile from the French outposts.

Worthy of a V.C. Worthy of a V.C. What followed is best told in the report of the British major: "Chamberlain attempted to save his instruments and get the compass, before the enemy shelled the plane, and coolly tried to set fire to the plane with his maps. He then crawled to a wood, where he encountered an enemy patrol of three Huns escaping from the French line, and although being unarmed he threatened the enemy with his round compass, which looked like a grenade, and two of the enemy ran and one surrendered, and Lieutenant Chamberlain brought him in a prisoner."

"Further along a stream he found a French colonial wounded soldier, and under the fire of enemy snipers he boldly carried the wounded man through the open stream, his clothes being torn by enemy fire, and delivered both the wounded colonial and prisoner to a French outpost. He then reached a phone and reported 'ready for duty' in typical Yankee fashion."

What the young airman did next was equally extraordinary. He tried to ride the horse, and refused to give the French his name or any account of himself. He wanted to get away and to have nothing said of it. With a start to his credit that the whole tribe of dare-devil airman might have envied, he was chiefly worried lest he might have exceeded his military permission to "acquire experience."

"If the Yank had been attacked at the time to my squadron," says the major, "I would not hesitate to recommend him for the V.C., and if the Commandant-in-Chief would approve I would recommend him for the V.C., as he undoubtedly deserves the highest reward for his valour in the air as well as on the ground."

The question of equal pay for either sex was bound to come up sooner or later, and now that this matter is much on the public mind it is well to remember that women have competed with men in this field, the recompence has been according to value given.

The woman who can write a popular play, a popular novel, or a popular song will reap the reward of her ability regardless of her sex. How many people know that Hannah More is reputed to have made as much as \$30,000 (a huge fortune in the eighteenth century) by her plays, mostly of the religious order? To-day many of the writers with the largest public are women—for instance, Marie Corelli, Florence Basler, Ethel Dell, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

In a recent Sunday paper there was an account of a recent production at Llynnystudwy of a film depicting "The Life of Mr. Lloyd George." The natives of the village, we are told, were vastly interested in the work of the cinema men, especially "two old village worthies." "Their faces were a perfect study," said the article. "Neither of them had ever seen or heard of a cinema film." It is quite possible that these two unsophisticated souls are brothers of that other "oldest inhabitant" who on overbearing a discussion about the war the other day, exclaimed, "Gosh! Have they gotten to fightin'?"

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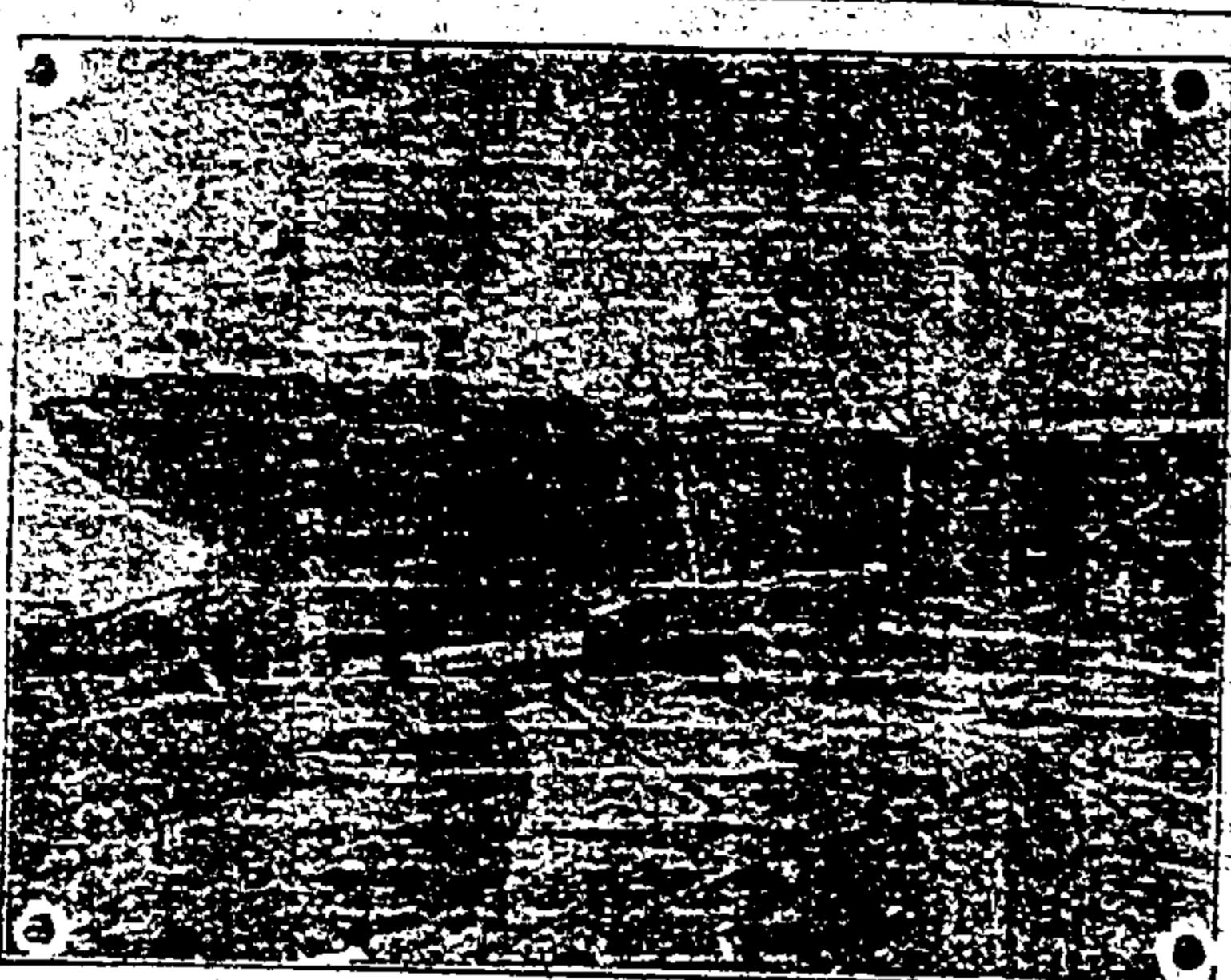
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General Manager A. J. Pernette.

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